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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ La ters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER REGULATIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1875. NO. 47.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Hartranft Among the People.

Grand Demonstration in Franklin.

Speeches by Our Centennial Governor, Gen. Hayes, Danford and Ketchum.

Oil City Extends a Hearty Welcome.

Republican Meeting at the Opera House.

MILITARY RECEPTION AT TITUSVILLE.

On to Corry To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., October 29, 1875.

By the courtesy of Mr. F. E. Rittman, Treasurer of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, a special car was furnished the Governor's party, which left Meadville this morning at 11:15, and arrived here an hour later. The Reception Committee from Franklin had gone to Meadville in the morning, and accompanied the party hither. At the station here there was a large crowd with a band, which escorted the visitors in carriages to the Exchange Hotel, where an elegant dinner was served, and every attention shown by Mr. Mitchell, the proprietor, and Frost and Tyson, clerks. At two o'clock Governor Hayes, with fresh laurels from Ohio, arrived from Pittsburgh, by the Allegheny Valley road.

In half an hour, amid the booming of cannon, music and cheers, the procession left the hotel for the Court House, where a grand mass meeting was organized. The court room was beautifully decorated with bunting, and so crowded during Hartranft's address that at the close they adjourned to the park in front of the building.

General Hayes spoke an hour, first giving a history of Ohio's fight, and then repeating the arguments which saved that State from disgrace. The people were delighted with the concise and logical presentation, and gave the speaker cheers of applause.

Mr. Danford followed with a shorter speech than usual, as he was obliged to leave for Mercer, where he to-night makes his last speech in our campaign. We owe the eloquent Danford much for the fire he has put into the hearts of Pennsylvania Republicans.

Mr. Ketchum closed the meeting with a happy speech, contrasting Hartranft with Pershing, and giving substantial reasons why Pennsylvania cannot afford to haud over her government to men who have not the puny spirits of the dark war days in opposition to the State and nation. Mr. Ketchum has hosts of personal friends in Franklin, of both political parties, and his words here are sed sown in good ground.

At half past six a special train left this city for Oil City, carrying the Governor's party and hundreds of citizens to witness the demonstration in that place.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, October 29, 1875.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AND ROUSING REPUBLICAN MEETING AT OIL CITY.

The special train from Franklin arrived at eight o'clock. The Governor was escorted directly to the Opera House, already crowded to its utmost capacity. The streets resounded with strains of music and the sound of cannon as the procession moved from the station. A brilliant display of fireworks from the house-tops added much to the success of the reception. The people seemed to have turned out en masse to welcome the Governor, irrespective of party. Nothing could have been more gratifying to the Governor himself, and his friends. The meeting was addressed first by Governor Hartranft, who was listened to respectfully and rapturously applauded. Mr. Ketchum then entertained the audience with one of his very best efforts, calling cheer upon cheer, as he made his telling points on Pershing and the self-sacrificing Granger Piollet. The farmer-candidate for Treasurer fares badly at Mr. Ketchum's hands. After the close of Mr. Ketchum's address, a special train, provided through the kindness of C. L. Hepburn, Esq., Superintendent of the Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley Railroad, left for Titusville, with Governor Hartranft, Mr. Ketchum and the Committee of Reception from that city. Governor Hayes concluded the meeting with one of his inimitable arguments on the "Rag Baby." Oil City may be regarded as thoroughly aroused and ready to bury Allen's infant, who escaped to this State on the twelfth inst.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 29, 1875.

MILITARY RECEPTION AT TITUSVILLE.

At half past ten the special train from Oil City bearing the Governor and party arrived here. An escort of the Titusville Citizens' Corps met His Excellency, who was driven to the Parshall House, and subsequently to the armory of the corps, corner of Pine and Spring streets. On entering the reception room the Governor was welcomed by J. Foster Clark, President of the corps, who said they had taken their commander on the wing, and heartily welcomed him to the city, and they hoped he would accept their hospitalities for the evening. The Governor replied that he would be glad to avail himself of the opportunity to renew the pleasant associations he had had with the organization. His Excellency and Mrs. W. H. Abbott led in the promenade to the music of the "Governor's March," and joined in the next dance. At midnight an elegant supper was served at the Mansion House. Dancing continued until a late hour. The best of feeling prevailed. It is to be distinctly understood that the reception was purely military, and of no political import, both political parties being represented in the corps, Col. J. B. Olmstead, Jr., being the commanding officer, being one of the prominent Democrats of the city. The Governor would be the last to take any advantage of a courtesy in the present campaign. He was highly pleased with the reception and the compliment conveyed by it. In the morning he leaves for Corry for an afternoon political meeting, and will return here for another to-morrow night.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRWINS, PA., October 29, 1875.

DISINTERESTED DEMOCRACY PAYING PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

Mr. R. Audley Browne speaks here to-night, and the Democratic party is paying for all the printing and circulars, as usual.

CASUALTIES.

Four Persons Drowned.

NEW YORK, October 29.—A Binghamton dispatch says: While a party of six persons were boating on the Susquehanna river, at Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, day before yesterday, the boat upset, and all were precipitated into the water. Maurice Goodrich and wife, of Worcester, N. Y., and Mr. Morehouse and wife, of Unadilla, were drowned. The Goodriens were on their wedding trip.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Policeman Charged with Murder.

CINCINNATI, October 29.—The Coroner's jury in the murder case of Henry C. Johnson, who was killed by a shot fired while he was in the act of arresting officers Dowling and Schmidt, this morning, rendered a verdict charging Dowling, the officer making the arrest, with the murder of his prisoner.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Hon. Amasa Walker, author of various works on Finance and Political Economy, died in Boston yesterday, aged seventy-six.

B. E. Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, the only surviving trustee named in the mortgage deed of the Consolidated European and North American Railway, has taken possession of the road.

The Railroad Conductors' Association has chosen J. W. Seymour President for the ensuing year, John C. Blood and S. M. Hibbard Vice Presidents, and Joseph F. Culbertson Treasurer and Secretary.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities.—For the Upper Lakes, the Upper Mississippi, the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys and Tennessee, rising barometer, northwest winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather and snow or rain, clearing in and north of Missouri.

The West Virginia editorial excursionists returned from Colorado to St. Louis yesterday morning and left for home last night.

A. J. Whipple, seventy years old and deaf, was run over and killed by a switching engine in the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad freight yard at East St. Louis yesterday. His head was cut off.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURG A MOTHER.

LONDON, October 29.—The Duchess of Edinburg was safely delivered of a daughter this afternoon.

TURKS MURDER SIXTY CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, October 30, 6 A. M.—A special from Vienna says it is reported there that the Turks murdered sixty Christians in Bihacza, a fortified town near the Dalmatian frontier.

BISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI TO BE EXPELLED FROM GERMANY.

LONDON, October 30, 7 A. M.—A dispatch from Berlin reports that Archbishop Ledochowski will be expelled from Germany as soon as his term of imprisonment expires.

Spain.

A BATTLE AND A VICTORY FOR SOMEBODY.

LONDON, October 29.—The Carlist committee, this city, publishes the following: The Carlist General Perula, gained an important victory at Lumbiri, in Navarre, on the 23d inst., routing the force of Alfonsists, consisting of thirty battalions of infantry, three regiments of cavalry and thirty-six guns. The Carlist force consisted of five battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry and eight guns. The Alfonsist losses were heavy. According to the Alfonsists' accounts, the main body of Carlists attacked General Peinas' position at Lumbiri, but was easily repulsed.

RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

MADRID, October 29.—The *Epoca* states that the Spanish Cabinet recently discussed its reply to the Washington note, which tends to determine the relations of Spain and America, so as to enable the American Government to present to Congress detailed accounts of its international relations.

Turkey.

SERVIAN SKUPTCHINA ADJOURNED.

BELGRADE, October 29.—A decree has been issued by Prince Milan, adjourning the sittings of the Skuptchina one month, at the request of members.

Germany.

VON ARNIM TO BE CASHIERED.

LONDON, October 29.—A special from Berlin states that the Imperial Government is about to formally cashier Count Von Arnim from the public service.

THE EXPOSITION.

Another Big Day and Brilliant Night.

It seems that day by day the Exposition grows more popular. The attendance yesterday was very large and made up principally from persons living outside of the city. At night hundreds of young ladies and gentlemen promenaded the long hall and corridors and rested beneath the dazzling light in the art gallery. The models for river improvement are attracting a great deal of attention, as well as the great stone sawing machine, which will be in running order to-day.

SARSAPARILLA VALLEY RIFLES' COLLATERALS.

Yesterday a large and fine display of pig irons from the Shenango Valley was placed on exhibition by Mr. Jonas J. Pierce, of Sharpsville. Mercer county, the samples from the Sharpsville Blast Furnaces being very complete, representing the nine furnaces in that place as follows: "Ormsby," Kimberly, Carnes & Co., foundry and mill grades; "Allen," Anderson, Allen & Co., six samples foundry and mill; "Old Sharpsville," estate of James Pierce, Bessemer, foundry and mill; "Spearman," Spearman Iron Co., six samples Bessemer, foundry and mill; "Mount Hickory," Mount Hickory Iron Co., five samples foundry and mill, and "Douglas," Pierce, Kelly & Co., six samples Bessemer, foundry and mill. Attached to No. 1 Douglas Bessemer was the following analysis by Dr. Wuth: Silicon, 1.76; phosphorus, sulphur, 0.08; graphite, 3.87; combon, .15; iron, balance. We noticed samples of the celebrated Mercer county block coal from the mines at Sharpsville, also Lake Superior ores, and Lawrence county lime stone, from which the samples were burned at Pierce, Castle three samples of "Etna" Bessemer, "Etna Iron Co." samples of metal from the Valley are expected to-morrow.

To-day three grades "Stewart" Bessemer pig iron, from the Stewart Iron Company, Sharon, will be placed in the above collection.

THE DECKER PIANO.

The Decker Piano exhibited by S. Hamilton & Co. continues to attract the attention of the crowds at the Exposition. Whenever a Decker is opened and the skilled musician in attendance begins to strike the keys, then the people, as if moved by one impulse, gather around the stand to drink in the melody. It is of that deep, far reaching, sonorous kind that moves and says the soul, and makes the hearer for the time live in the very ecstacy of musical bliss. The singing is alike enchanting, whether it comes from the Grand Square concert Piano, or the magnificent Ebony Upright. Its quality is just what one would expect from such instruments and from a piano having a world-wide reputation as the Decker.

PINE FURNITURE.

When the Judges come along to the display of fine furniture made by Messrs. Joseph Meyer & Son, of Nos. 81 and 83 Penn avenue, they will have something to look at that in that line which will open their eyes. The furniture at this stand comprises some of the finest pieces ever turned out from a furniture manufactory hereabouts. The workmanship is of exquisite finish as an oil painting, and the specimens of inlaid cabinets fairly astonish the times in the way of manufacturing furniture. These, in design and finish could compete against all comers. The special pieces—the wardrobe, the sideboard and the counting house desk—are rare specimens of mechanism and artistic skill, and if they do not carry off first premiums it will be a great surprise to many who have examined them.

MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.

Musical people find much to interest them at the stand of William H. Sheib, music publisher and dealer in musical instruments, No. 59 Fifth avenue. There they see the famous Weber pianos which have been commended by all performers, the celebrated low-priced Broadwood pianos, the George Woods & Co. organs, sheet music and music books, embracing all the best publications and all the most popular pieces. Mr. Sheib has certainly added largely to the success of the Exposition in the matter of display.

THE WHEELER & WILSON.

The old reliable Wheeler & Wilson maintains its supremacy admirably here as elsewhere. The stand occupied by the company is at all times surrounded by spectators attracted by the novelty of a machine running by steam. This feature has been added to the display since our previous notice of the part which Manager Omomundro is taking in our Exposition. In the meantime also the intelligence has been received at the Pittsburgh office that the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine has taken the Cincinnati Exposition. We have nothing to say in this connection in reference to the merits of this old time favorite, it is too well appreciated in thousands of families, where it is regarded as indispensible, and by thousands of sound-reasoning people who are induced upon any consideration to exchange it for any other. Although the oldest and best of the family machines, the most liberal inducements are held out to all who have not yet supplied themselves with this important auxiliary to a well regulated household. The Pittsburgh office is at No. 140 Wood street, from which all its various operations and sizes of the Wheeler & Wilson can be supplied at any time, and instructions given in its use.

FLOWERS.

Yesterday was the sixth floral day Messrs. Murdock were awarded *all* the *first* premiums offered, including a silver medal for the best *new design in flowers*. This was a magnificent Mississippi river steamboat composed of tea roses, heliotrope, violets, lilies and other choice flowers, it was an elegant piece of workmanship and reflects the highest credit on these gentlemen, who by the way have thus far taken *thirteen* of the *seventeen first* premiums offered for cut flowers.

Their bridal boquet was a gem.

HARRIS & EWING.

"Put the best foot foremost," seems to be a favorite maxim, "show your best goods" the general rule, but now and then we come to a stand in the Exposition where the different grades of goods are shown and the object would seem to be to educate the popular eye to make a proper distinction as to quality in their purchases.

The advantage of this style of showing goods was forcibly impressed on us by our examination of the display of some of the goods of Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists. We failed to observe at any other stand in their line the different grades of the various goods. Here we notice four grades of Gum Arabic, three of Gum Tragacanth, two kinds of Canthides, four samples of Rhubarb, two kinds of Saffron, three of Shellac, two of Aloes and many other things displayed in the same way.

We have no doubt these different grades are well known in the trade, but who among the community at large would know whether the arrow root sold them was "American," St. Vincent or Bermuda? The sum of first, second or third selection, the aloes from Barbadoes or Socotrine, and so on to a few of the many distinctions one may observe at the stand of Harris & Ewing. Again, how important it is for everyone to be able to distinguish between the harmless remedy of epsom salts and the deadly acrid poison oxalic acid, or the almost equally dangerous sulphate of zinc: these three items closely resemble each other, and are arranged side by side so that visitors may note the points of resemblance and difference.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 25, First National Bank. PITTSBURGH, PA., October 29, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weather.
7 A. M.	29.864	62	41	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.727	67	34	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.727	64	68	S.	Gentle.	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.776 Highest thermom....74
Mean thermometer...65 Lowest thermom....51
Rainfall.....0.00

Sunday Literature.

For a package of choice reading for the Sabbath, the thanks of this office are due to Gilderleeve & Co., No. 69 Fifth avenue. If you want stationery, notions, pocketbooks or anything in that line, call on them.

DIVINE service will be held as usual in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Penn avenue and Sandusky street, on Sunday. The pastor in the morning at 10:30 o'clock will preach on the Sabbath school lesson: "The Friends and Family of Jesus," and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock he will continue his lectures on "The Pilgrim's Progress."

The formal opening of the Christian church in Little Washington, which has been closed for extensive repairs, will take place to-morrow. President Pendleton, of Bethany College, and President Crenshaw, of the Hopkinsville College, Ky., will be among the distinguished preachers present.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Contest for Speakership.

CHARGES OF HEATHEN PRACTICES.

No More Rations for Squaw Men.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1874.

The Contest for the Speakership—Rumors and Complications.

The contest for the Speakership is getting acrimonious and charges of heathen practices, calculated to deceive, are flying thick and fast. The latest is an allegation that the supporters of Tilden for President in the East have broken the understanding had with the Western supporters of Kerr for the Speakership, to give each other aid and comfort, and have been quietly setting things up to secure the election of ex-Governor Walker, of Virginia, as Speaker. This man Walker is a regular Hessian and would sell out any one, if he thought it was to his own interest.

No More Rations for Squaw Men.

In accordance with the request of Major Howard, Indian Agent of the Brule (Spotted Tail's) Sioux, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has instructed him not to issue any more rations to the "squaw men," i. e., white men who have Indian wives. This is done in consequence of the bad conduct of the squaw men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1875.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

A report received by the Secretary of War from Assistant Surgeon V. B. Hubbard, Medical Director of the Department of the Gulf, dated New Orleans, October 28, announces that the progress of the yellow fever in that city up to the 23d, according to information had from the Board of Health, was as follows: Number of cases 94; number of deaths 46. There had been no frost.

ALL FROM ONE PIECE.

A Dictionary Definition Upset—A New Way to Make Kegs and Barrels—What the Pittsburgh Keg and Barrel Company Have Accomplished in the Way of Revolutionizing the Manufacture of Packages—Interesting Process.

In the month of February last, a limited partnership was formed in this city, composed of leading business men, for the manufacture of kegs and barrels under a newly patented process, by which many changes were claimed for the new style of packages. Recently a charter of incorporation was procured, and the partnership was merged into the "Pittsburgh Keg and Barrel Company," with paid up capital of $100,000, and officered as follows: C. Meyran, President; C. M. Seibert, Secretary and Treasurer; Joseph G. Walters, General Superintendent; A. G. Hatry, General Agent; Board of Directors—C. Meyran, Joseph Eichbaum, Thomas M. Weger, H. Mattulbath, Joseph G. Walters, J. J. Livingstone and J. Schleiter. The principal offices of the company are in Germania Savings Bank building, corner of Wood and Diamond streets; the state factory at Delphi, Ind., on the line of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, 25 miles from the city, where Mr. Charles Rose will superintend the operations, and the cooper shops on Irwin avenue, Allegheny City, which are under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas M. Weger, a practical man.

Having seen and admired some of these kegs and barrels, we felt no curiosity was exciting to know how they were made, and in order to satisfy that natural curiosity, a visit was made to the Allegheny shops. Here Mr. Joseph G. Walters, the gentlemanly General Superintendent, and Mr. Thomas M. Weger, one of their courtesy the scribe is indebted for the facts set forth below as the manner of their manufacture, etc. He was shown through the building, and had the various processes explained to him, making the rounds of the shops, and now will have no other kind. They have established here in the course of the past few months, putting two hundred pounds of iron into ordinary nail kegs and shipping them to the Eastern trade, without a single one being broken. They prefer to pay the difference made by freight from this city to paying ordinary packages at home. This speaks highly for the new company's work.

The capacity of the shops at this time is 6,000 nail keg staves and 1,000 flour barrels per day. This can easily be largely increased, as the machinery is thoroughly manned. The length of time required for this varying with the different kinds of work to be done, it is impossible to cut a sheet three hundred feet long, given a log big enough. These strips or sheets come from the machine in a manner like the unrolling of a carpet. From the lathe the sheets are taken by a machinist together with the barrel company, but no farther, as, instead of a barrel, it is bright as the day it left the wood.

Now for the method of preparing the wood. At Delphos, Ohio, as stated above, the "stave factory" is situated. Here logs cut into the proper lengths are thoroughly steamed, the length of time required for this varying with the different kinds of wood to be done. The logs are then put into a species of lathe, which cuts them into continuous sheets of the required thickness, and it is claimed to be impossible to cut a sheet three hundred feet long, given a log big enough. These strips or sheets come from the machine in a manner like the unrolling of a carpet. From the lathe the sheets are taken by a machinist together with the barrel company, but no farther, as, instead of a barrel, it is bright as the day it left the wood.

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The company make a very creditable display at the Exposition, where they exhibit kegs and barrels, and the material from which they are made. One of their kegs is simply a "barrel" of *five-eighths* of an inch, cuts a regular gore to the center of the wood, bulging from two to a point at the end. Twelve of these gores are cut in each side of a keg stave, and fourteen in a barrel stave. The inventor of this machine spent two years in bringing it to its present perfection, and had many obstacles and discouragements. He died recently, and the Pittsburgh company are now the sole owners of the patent. In going over the machine the staves are steamed for about a hour, where, by means of steam and hot air blast, they are thoroughly dried. They are now ready for shipment to the shops in Allegheny. Arrived here, they are thoroughly seasoned, but only partial steaming—just enough to render them pliable. A boy then bends them until the ends come together, grasping one of the ends by means of a rope and windlass, and puts an iron hoop on each end. The keg now passes into the hands of the coopers, who with drawing-knives dress the outer surface and put on the hoops. The heads are formed of wood employed for the latter. Before the heads are put in, each keg is driven over a gas cylinder, and any moisture absorbed from the second steaming is thoroughly dried out. The heads are then driven in, the hoops driven down, and the package is ready for market.

As to the advantages possessed by kegs of this style over those made in the old way, they are many and great. They are, in the first place, less liable to become leaky when made of soft wood, and will stand almost any amount of hard usage without breaking down. Being bulged, they will, with nails or other heavy articles, cannot be dropped from a height of ten feet without "jarring" the staves and rendering the package insecure; while these can be thrown around in any way without injury. In point of appearance they are also far superior, and can be handled without getting your hands sore by slivers from the projecting ends of staves. They are almost if not quite watertight, a desideratum of no mean importance to handlers of oil. They also have a greater capacity than the old style, and can be handled in less space. It is also claimed for the new style of packages. Recently a charter of incorporation was procured, and the partnership was merged into the "Pittsburgh Keg and Barrel Company," with paid up capital of $100,000, and officered as follows: C. Meyran, President; C. M. Seibert, Secretary and Treasurer; Joseph G. Walters, General Superintendent; A. G. Hatry, General Agent; Board of Directors—C. Meyran, Joseph Eichbaum, Thomas M. Weger, H. Mattulbath, Joseph G. Walters, J. J. Livingstone and J. Schleiter. The principal offices of the company are in Germania Savings Bank building, corner of Wood and Diamond streets; the state factory at Delphi, Ind., on the line of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, 25 miles from the city, where Mr. Charles Rose will superintend the operations, and the cooper shops on Irwin avenue, Allegheny City, which are under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas M. Weger, a practical man.

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Change of Time.

Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad will change time on Monday, November 1st. Thirteen accommodations will depart at 6:50 A. M., instead of 6:25; Through mail at 9:45 A. M. instead of 8:25; McKeesport accommodation at 11:00 A. M. instead of 10:30; McKeesport accommodation at 4:15 P. M. instead of at 4:00; West Newton accommodation at 5:00 P. M. instead of 5:15; McKeesport accommodation at 6:20 P. M. instead of 6:25. Mckeesport accommodation will arrive at 7:45 A. M. instead of 7:25; West Newton accommodation at 8:30 A. M. instead of 8:30; Through express at 7:10 A. M. instead of 7:35; Union accommodation at 10:00 A. M. instead of 9:45; Mckeesport accommodation at 6:05 P. M. instead of 6:00; Uniontown accommodation at 8:50 P. M. instead of 5:40; McKeesport accommodation at 7:35 P. M. instead of 7:40; Through mail at 5:35 p. m. instead of 8:15. Mail trains East and West will run daily. Express East daily except Sunday. Express West daily except Monday. No change in time of other trains.

Evangelical Alliance

First Biennial Conference.

THE LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Interesting Discussion of the Sabbath Question.

Religion and the Bible in the Public Schools.

Addresses of Rev. M. Valentine, D.D., Rev. S. M. Hopkins, D.D., Rev. E. S. Porter, D.D., Rev. W. W. Atterbury, Rev. G. W. Samson, D.D., Rev. Dr. Milligan, Rev. Dr. Sloan, and Others—Farewell Meeting Last Night.

The Alliance convened Thursday morning and engaged in devotional services, conducted by Rev. J. A. Worden, Rev. W. W. Atterbury, D. D., asked the prayers of the Conference on behalf of our suffering brethren in all parts of the world.

A WORD OF GREETING.

Dr. S. F. Scovel read the following telegram from Wooster, Ohio:

"The Sunday school and Christian workers of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in convention assembled, send cordial greeting to the workers assembled in Pittsburgh,—one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all. We pray and work with you. Thy kingdom come."

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

The Rev. M. Valentine, D.D. (Lutheran), Gettysburg, Pa., then made the following address:

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

Among living questions, few involve more important and varied interests than that of the Sabbath. In the issues of the conflict now waged on this subject, all classes of society are deeply concerned. The overthrow of our Sabbath laws, or a lowering of the sanctity of the day, so as to leave but a nominal Sabbath or only a social holiday, would radically affect the whole social, industrial and moral condition of our country. Every man, woman and child has interests, even the highest, at stake in the issue. Even the preservation of the day, if secured on wrong principles, must be attended with loss and damage. Success, if won on false ground, turns to defeat. If it install a false principle in the popular mind, it becomes an actual victory to evil, and puts into swag deep forces of perversion and injury. If the preservation of our Christian Sabbath is secured only on the ground of human expediency, of social or national customs, as some have urged, but with a compromise or surrender of the high ground which rests its authority in God, there would be little to rejoice over in the success. Allowed to remain on an authority which is only human and conventional, the day could not long withstand the worldly powers that seek to desecrate and destroy it. Left on a foundation of sand, the floods would sweep it away.

It is the continual war upon the Sabbath that is keeping this among the living questions of the day. The conflict is not the gratuitous strife of polemical theologians. It is the resistance of the enlightened and Christian conscience of the world to the infidel excesses crusade upon a divine institution whose light penetrates all relations of life, and is the regulating power of individual, social, national and social order. The effort to break down is mostly the work of the open enemies of Christianity, but it is also done by it are men, who, accepting some of the antichristian principles of the age, are falling away off faith in the Gospel, and are crying out for emancipation from whatever savors of the religion of the Bible. In many cases, not understood or not, the inspiration of the movement is found in the spirit of worldliness which pervades the age. Where these principles are always times of peculiar virulence of assault on the obligation and sanctity of the Sabbath. The present period is one of such, as measured by the pressure against this day, with almost the accuracy with which the barometer shows the pressure of the atmosphere. Infidelity recognizes the fact once expressed by Napoleon, that the surest way of destroying the Christian religion so long as the Christian Sabbath is acknowledged and kept by man is to control that.

The great Sabbath question, as we apprehend it, is the question of the Bible. It is a question of importance in the duties of personal piety, but is mainly a question of its maintainance in our social life, and in securing the conditions, as it seems to us, two things conditioning the success of the battle for the sanctity of the Sabbath under the guardianship of civil law. The one is, that the observance of a weekly rest day, with its religious duties, be placed without it, be accepted as a principle of divine authority and universal obligation. The other is that it have relations to the moral well-being of society, that bring it within the legitimate provisions of civil government. The first is needful, that it may have its true strength of support in the Christian conscience of the individual and community.

"Heart within, and God overhead,"

in clinging uncompromisingly to the holy institutions of religion, nothing short of this is its defense by the State. A mere ecclesiastical holiday, a simple institution of the church, as some assert the Lord's day to be, appointed by the church in the room of a divine Sabbath abrogated by the Gospel, and left to the State to secure a devout observance on the part of sincere and conscientious Christians, would be no more our national and civil or municipal law could take up and enforce the recognition of the Christian and irreligious part of society. Such a day might do for the Church's enforcement of its own regulations, but nothing short of the authority of God to all nations, who has set this day in the midst of the moral necessities of the social constitution, and made it the basis ground for the enforcement of Sabbath laws on all classes of the nation, could secure it.

The Christian Sabbath, we believe meets both these needful conditions—authoritative with the conscience, and with the moral necessities of all the earth; enforcible by the State because grounded in principles of human nature which the State in its highest functions is guardian. The history of the day is decisive, and very important as a historical ground.

I. ITS ORIGINAL INSTITUTION.

1. It is the high distinction of the Sabbath, that along with marriage, or the family institution, it is one of the two social ordinances of the race, as one of the primary laws for the race. It is true, we do not begin with the "Mosaic law," declared by Christ in setting forth its fundamental conception, to be "made for man," as a gift to the people of Israel, but it was spent two years in bringing it to its present perfection, and had many obstacles and discouragements. He died recently, and the Pittsburgh company are now the sole owners of the patent. In going over the machine the staves are steam and hot air blast, where, by means of steam and hot air blast, they are thoroughly dried. They are now ready for shipment to the shops in Allegheny. Arrived here, they are thoroughly seasoned, but only partial steaming—just enough to render them pliable. A boy then bends them until the ends come together, grasping one of the ends by means of a rope and windlass, and puts an iron hoop on each end. The keg now passes into the hands of the coopers, who with drawing-knives dress the outer surface and put on the hoops. The heads are formed of wood employed for the latter. Before the heads are put in, each keg is driven over a gas cylinder, and any moisture absorbed from the second steaming is thoroughly dried out. The heads are then driven in, the hoops driven down, and the package is ready for market.

As to the advantages possessed by kegs of this style over those made in the old way, they are many and great. They are, in the first place, less liable to become leaky when made of soft wood, and will stand almost any amount of hard usage without breaking down. Being bulged, they will, with nails or other heavy articles, cannot be dropped from a height of ten feet without "jarring" the staves and rendering the package insecure; while these can be thrown around in any way without injury. In point of appearance they are also far superior, and can be handled without getting your hands sore by slivers from the projecting ends of staves. They are almost if not quite watertight, a desideratum of no mean importance to handlers of oil. They also have a greater capacity than the old style, and can be handled in less space. It is also claimed for the new style of packages.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

Old Country Tea.

SOUCHONG, TWANKAY, FLOWERY PEKOE, POUCHONG, ORANGE PEKOE, THEA SUCTAN, FINE KAISOW, GUNPOWDER, COUGOU, ASSAM, MONING CONGOU, SCENTED CAPER, HYSON, FONGTAI, CAPER, ROSE FLAVORED TEA.

These Old Country Teas were sent direct from the Loucou Tea Market.

The only House in the city that imports the celebrated

Garden Grown Tea!

D. M. Jenkins,
20 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

sanctified and made the Sabbath, the principle that evidently formed the original essence of the institution was, that one-seventh of time, one stated day out of every seven, was to be held as sacred to God and the care of spiritual interests. As meant to meet a great human need, and work for man's highest welfare, the great thing was the appointment of a weekly day. The fixing of the particular day on which the sabbath should fall was incidental—not the substance of the institute. It was incidental to God's own resting on that day from the work of creation: "Therefore the Lord blessed and sanctified it." To suppose the Sabbath law incapable of a different designation of day, by divine authority and for divine reasons, is to confound the substance of it with what was only formal and determinative.

7. This one-seventh was, in its relation to man, at the beginning of his week. Created at the end of the SIXTH day's work, man's first day was a Sabbath. He did not first enter the activities of labor, but the day of worship. The evening and the morning of his first day were for a Sabbath day. Though at the close of God's six days' work, it was of the beginning of man's. Thus the first fruits of his time were given to God; and the principle was already indicated, which should in after ages be brought into closer view, that the Sabbath, in the divine mind, sometimes preceded the week in order and welfare.

II. ITS MOSAIC AND JEWISH ASPECT.

Its relations in the history of the Jews, it seems to us, are absolutely confirmatory of the two characteristics which we have mentioned as fortifying the place of the Sabbath in the protection of civil law.

The mission assigned to the Jewish people was of the widest and most enduring significance. It bore a relation to all the race, and for all ages. It was enforced by a religious sanction, and was, therefore, much that was meant to reach far beyond that which had temporary existence and necessities of that people. It we mistake not, there is a tendency to look on the Jew as appointed to be somewhat less and narrower than a true humanity, and as meant to represent no broad or universal principle of human life. But it is only a narrow mind that the Jew was called out of the world to live, and on a narrower, but in a truer sense than other men were living—to be and to represent the true "man," and to exhibit the great principles of life and duty which belong to the race. Whilst some of the divine laws given them were local and temporary, bearing only on their position as a nation, there were others which are universal and permanent, as resting on the broad principles of human nature understood or not, the inspiration of the movement is found in the spirit of worldliness which pervades the age. Where these principles are always times of peculiar virulence of assault on the obligation and s

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS ECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

ONLY two more working days before the election takes place. To-morrow you can pray.

REPUDIATION was only wounded in Ohio; let Pennsylvania on Tuesday next give the monster his death blow.

TURMOIL and trepidation reign in the ranks of the Democracy here, as elsewhere throughout the State. We have got 'em on the run. Push on the pursuing columns!

A FACT which speaks volumes in favor of the Republican ticket of Allegheny county is that the Democratic press has been unable to assail successfully a single name upon it.

EVIDENTLY the *Post* thinks it might as well die for a sheep as a lamb; and possibly it considers "a lying tongue no slander." At all events it continues to crowd ANANIAS more and more closely.

ONCE more we call the attention of voters to the fact that they cannot vote for PIOLLET next Tuesday without confessing their readiness to reward a corrupt and tricky man. There is no mistake about it; the evidence is overwhelming.

SHAM CARY says he didn't care about having the office of Lieutenant Governor, anyway, as the salary was only eight hundred dollars a year, and he would just as soon be a township constable. But then there is scarcely a township in his State that would trust such a scalawag with the office of constable. If there was such an office as mendacious demagogue he could beat the world running for *that*.

THE defeat of the repudiationists in Ohio has had an excellent effect upon the States that are to vote next Tuesday, showing that the Republican party, as a national party, is the only one upon which the people can depend for all that is good and great in our national existence. In our own State the signs are exceedingly encouraging. Let them be improved to the utmost.

THE next semi-annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Tanner's Association will be held at Harrisburg on the 9th and 10th of November. Subjects of great interest to the trade will be discussed, particularly with reference to the proper representation of the tanning industry and its collateral branches at the Centennial Exposition. Delegations from all parts of the country are expected to be present.

THE latest returns from Iowa give the Republican ticket 31,792 majority, which is enough at least to discourage the average Democrat from further attempts and unnecessary bother and expense of a campaign in that State. With this increased majority there has been a large increase in the Legislature, so that instead of a majority of sixteen the Republicans will next winter have about eighty on joint ballot. That will do.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* relates a story of two men who met one another half way between their respective houses on a certain election day, each being determined to see that the other voted. This is the spirit that wins victories. Every citizen should satisfy himself that every other citizen in his neighborhood has deposited his ballot. Unless the final and transcending duty of getting out a full vote is vigilantly and efficiently performed, all the other work of the campaign will be in vain.

BUT two days remain for active work in this canvass, and a close attention to the voters of each election district, is what is now wanted. The Democratic leaders are now thoroughly alarmed. It has just crept through their wool that they are beaten, and they will make desperate efforts, to-day and Monday, to save themselves. But their efforts are the wild acts of drowning men, and are not so much to be feared as the apathy or indifference of our own voters. Rouse *them* out, and give no heed to the desperate plunging around of men who are about to be engulfed in the deep waters of popular indignation.

THE reason why the Republican party triumphed in Ohio at the late election was that the people were awake. The only hope of the Democrats in our own State is in the apathy of the Republicans. They *should* be disappointed, and we believe they *will*. A decisive Republican victory is certain, if, only, a full Republican vote is got out; and from the hour forward till the close of the polls on Tuesday, the efforts of every Republican worker should be directed to this end. Every Republican is morally bound to make his influence and his vote felt in deciding the result on Tuesday next, and nothing but absolute inability through sickness or accident can serve as a valid excuse.

THE most extraordinary crimes were committed in France in the name of "Liberty," and the Democrats of this State are just now abusing the name of "Reform," by pretending to be its friends. No reform was ever accomplished by the Democratic party. All its instincts are corrupt, and whenever it gets into power it belies its promises. Its present eagerness to preach "Reform" is based upon the idea that the people of the State are either knaves or fools, and can therefore be easily led into supporting a party that has opposed every genuine reform that has heretofore been proposed; but its estimate of the popular credulity is as far wrong as its professions are hollow and insincere.

THE original arrangement for SHAM CARY, in this end of the State, was to send him to Newcastle, Greensburg, Connellsville and other points in the western part of the State; but all this has been given up, and he is retained for service in this county, exclusively.

The reason for this is that the Democrats have given up all hope of electing their State ticket, and are concentrating all their efforts here, to save, if possible, a part of their county ticket. They are sacrificing everything to save BOB. PATTERSON and MECHLING.

But it will not do, gentlemen. Neither SHAM CARY nor any other blackguard can save any man on the Democratic ticket. Every man's mind is made up, now, and CARY's efforts are simply thrown away.

THE address of President GRANT at the recent meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Des Moines, Iowa, seems to have won great favor for him in England, for it is being highly extolled in every direction. It is somewhat remarkable, however, how readily British critics can recognize the danger existing three thousand miles away, and yet fail to notice precisely the same state of things under their very eyes. Exactly the same movements have been and are being made there that the President mentions in his address, and, if anything, the Roman Catholics are more powerful in that country, if not so strong numerically, than they are in our own. They have made enormous advances during the last fifteen years, and are now resolved upon securing State endowments for their sectarian colleges and schools, moving heaven and earth to that end.

THE Democratic managers of this county, conscious that PERSHING and PIOLLET are hopelessly beaten, have practically abandoned them and are directing all their efforts to save PATTERSON and MECHLING, if possible. The *Post*, false to all sense of consistency, has set its heart upon electing a Know-Nothing and anti-Catholic to the Sheriffalty, and is hand-and-glove with the defeated Know-Nothing candidate of 1855 in support of his Know-Nothing brother PATTERSON. Every thing else is to be sacrificed to save him. Let the Republicans of this county guard well this point. They do not desire, we know, to play into the hands of the *Post*, and every Republican vote that is not cast for FIFE is a vote for the *Post* and its especial pet. Give no complimentary votes. Mr. FIFE has proved a faithful and competent officer, and is the peer of his opponent in capacity and integrity. Stand by him firmly. That is where the assault will be made, and that is the point to be most sedulously guarded.

NO IDLE MILLS IN PHILADELPHIA

So much outcry has been made about idle mills and factories, and the number of men out of work, by the Democrats, that one would suppose the whole country was on the verge of ruin. The following from the Philadelphia *Press* is conclusive proof that the outcry has no foundation in fact:

> The Democratic cry of dismantled factories, idle workshops and silent mills has been repeated again and again at political meetings in this city, until not a few constant hearers of political harangues and constant readers of Democratic journals have actually begun to believe that there must be some truth in the statement. Many factories that have never stopped a day since the panic would soon be closed now, if by systematic transposition of facts all confidence in the future could be destroyed. Those who prate of silent factories and idle workmen either pay but little attention to the manufacturing industries of the country, or are wilfully ignorant. In a careful examination of the various mills in and about this city, not more than a half dozen were found standing "silent and empty," while all the others were running on full time, employing their regular quota of hands, and paying liberal wages.
>
> The *Press* follows this with a long list of mills and factories, all in full blast. It is plain that *that* dodge will not answer.

ONE result of the foolish course of the extreme Prohibitionists in this canvass has been to bring discord and wrangling into the lodges and temperance organizations of the State, and they are in a condition resembling anything but brotherly harmony. A leading member of one of these organizations in our city has called upon us to say that he has good grounds for concluding that the intentional object of the movement was, and is, to benefit the Democratic party, and that there is reason to believe that more than one of the leading spirits of the faction is secretly in the pay of that party. Fortunately, however, sincere temperance people are at length getting their eyes open, and are no longer willing to play second fiddle to the Bourbon Democracy. They see that in the event of the election of the Democratic ticket through their own defection, explanations would amount to nothing, that the plea of good intentions would be worse than nothing, and that such a result would be disastrous, whether considered with reference to the need of better moral forces in legislation or of an encouraging example from Pennsylvania to Republican friends who are fighting against odds in other States. This is the true view of the matter. Between the various ways of dealing with a difficult social problem, the Republican party has not undertaken to decide. There is no reason why it should, but the best of reasons why it should not. It has other work to do. Its work concerns the welfare and the life of the nation. It would fail at once and altogether if a test were to be made as to the legal methods of restraining the traffic in intoxicating liquors. So far as temperance men care for national results, or for practical results in the interests of an honest, efficient and economic administration of the affairs of their own State, they will vote for the Republican candidates.

THE British Board of Trade returns for the nine months ending the 30th of September, are pronounced by the English papers far from satisfactory. The falling off in the volume of trade has been steadily maintained, with small hopes of immediate improvement. The exports of September amount to only £19,854,000, which is a decrease of about seven and a half per cent. on the same month in 1874, and that also was a considerable decline compared with 1873. The imports for the month aggregated £30,859,000, which is a decrease of only 0.9 per cent. on the figures for September, 1874, and a slight increase as against 1873. This apparently favorable showing, however, is quite delusive, as were it not for the enormous quantities of breadstuffs the decrease would appear more alarming than on the side of the exports. Wool, cotton, hemp and silk, four staple articles of import, have decreased greatly both in quantity and value, while wheat alone has increased both in quantity and value over sixty per cent. on the figures for 1874.

IN THE West, as well as in the East, the indications point to a steady and legitimate revival of business. The St. Louis *Commercial Gazette* says:

> "From city and country, from commercial and manufacturing, as well as agricultural and mining pursuits, we hear the news of a revival of activity. The crops have had much in their general bounteousness to do in inaugurating the much-desired change, and have made their anticipated good influence felt in the augmentation of the volume of railroad freights, in the improved condition and distribution of money, and a general cheerfulness pervades all classes as each class grows into a feeling of confidence, engendered by new methods of economic and legitimate business procedures."

Ex-Congressman Cary's Speech.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

On Wednesday some men came and built a platform on the other side of the street, and at dark others hung a dozen or more Chinese lanterns around it, which threw a very small modicum of light on it. At eight o'clock a brass band escorted a man to it. As it ceased to make a noise he began; and for over two hours there was a large allowance of noise with no increase of light. The man who made it took up the first twenty minutes in making his hearers understand that he had once been a Republican, seeming to feel anxious about his claim to respectability; and after he had paved the way, he let them know that he was Marty Cary, had been in Congress; had devoted himself to the service of workingmen; had lived and died for them a good many times; and had crowned all former sacrifices and services by consenting to run for some paltry eight hundred-a-year office in Ohio, not because he wanted the office, but simply that the enemies of the workingmen might have a target, broad enough to catch, and quench all the fiery darts which Satan might impel them to hurl at liberty, fraternity, equality and all other rights. He had received them all in that State, and felt the better for them; and now had come to Pennsylvania for more darts. It was the great cotton-bale ranged behind which workingmen might safely take shelter! "Barkis was willin'." So all they had to do was to get into position, in his shadow. He told them that what the country wants is to have every man, woman and child set to work, at productive industry; to have them all well paid, and every labor interests made independent of foreign governments; to make the wilderness blossom as the rose, and fill up our country with hundreds of millions of freemen! All they had to do to secure these ends, was to vote the Democratic ticket. He did not know the name of the gentleman who was running against Hartranft, but took it for granted he was all right; and if they did not, one and all, mean to be slaves henceforth and forever they must see to it that this great unknown should be elected Governor of the Keystone State on next Tuesday.

The Republican party is such a monster of iniquity, such an engine of oppression, as this small world has seldom, if ever, seen. Why, it repealed the income tax, the only honest tax it ever levied, and it is impossible that this same party ever can restore this honest tax. It has enacted that Government securities shall be paid in gold, and this, too, is irrevocable. Republican law are laws of the Medes and Persians. There is no possibility of change, except by electing Democrats.

But the pressing necessity of the hour is the defeat of this party, because its success means the re-election of President Grant to a third, and fourth and fifth term, aye, his election for life, and the establishment of a Monarchy. The country is in a most ruinous condition because there are eighty thousand Federal office holders! Yes! would any one believe it? Eighty thousand Federal office holders! Eighty full regiments of office holders all appointed by Grant! And, worse and worse! they are "distributed all over this land!"

If they were in garrison, in some one place, the people, the workingmen, might endure and liberty might live; but when we reflect that every one of the forty thousand post offices has a postmaster, who is required to live in the town in which his office is situated, and that collectors of public moneys are distributed all around about, the case is appalling! Martyr Cary seemed to feel as bravely about it as the little boy who discovered that the doctor was "out." Dangerous animals are kept in confinement! Why not dangerous men?

Now, if the workingmen can be made to realize their peril, they will elect the great unknown," when these frightful office holders will be concentrated in some place appointed for their safe keeping; and honest, peaceable folk be delivered from the danger of meeting one on the public highway, or in some other place where he or she has no business to intrude. This was the backbone of Martyr Cary's speech, and I am very much obliged to him for coming and speaking his piece right under my window; and would have been still more grateful for a little more light either on the platform or the subject.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Amid the factions of the field of life
The poet held his little neutral ground.
And they who mixed the deepest in the strife
Their evening way to his seclusion found.
There, meeting off the antagonists of the day,
Who, near, in mute defiance seemed to stand,
He said what neither would be first to say,
And, having spoken, left them hand in hand.

King Coal is fast becoming a grate favorite.

Republican music for next Tuesday: "Hold the fort."

True reform can only be accomplished by the Republican party.

If you have any political influence with your neighbor, use it now!

The Mackeynations of that Democratic Treasury Smelling Committee have come to nought.

An Eastern paper advertises for "a boy to open oysters with a reference." That's a new kind of bivalve.

Nearly all the principal cities of the State are moving in the Centennial matter. What's Pittsburgh doing?

The New York *Times* has arranged for a new poem from the pen of Robert Browning, the "infinite" poet of England.

The Henry Browne hanged in St. Louis the other day was not Junius Henri Browne, of the New York *Tribune*.

Let our ultra Prohibition friends remember that prejudice is not purity, nor revenge the best evidence of saintliness.

The losses on hull and cargoes by the recent gales on the lakes, up to the latest accounts, will aggregate nearly $800,000.

Judge Whetstone has been appointed to the bench in Morehouse, La. There should be sharp justice for criminals, there.

The boundary line in the far Northwest is being marked by cast iron pillars, eight feet high, placed at intervals of a mile.

Out in California, recently, there was a "run" on a bank by two horses, which galloped in at one door and out at another.

Buffalo has a new steel-built steam yacht, only eighty feet long, ten feet beam, which runs at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

The permanent success of the fast mail trains will depend upon the result of the weighing of the mails in December and January.

The National Association of Mining Engineers, which has been in session at Cleveland, is now visiting the Indiana coal fields.

Consumptives now camp out all winter in the Adirondacks, preferring an appetizing cold climate to the enervating Florida calms.

So many of the swine are dying off in parts of the West that the farmers of the regions affected will suffer considerably financially.

The newest theory of the Homeric poems is that the "Iliad" was enlarged out of a lesser poem, of which Achilles was the special subject.

A number of ex-officers of the Prussian army are traveling through Georgia, prospecting for a location for a large colony of German artisans.

Bert Harte has a rag-baby in the opening chapters of his new story. It belongs to a crazy woman, who imagines that it is a genuine infant.

Olebillallen says: "Me and the Pope don't whack up so much as we used to." Neither does "me" seem to stand whacking quite so well as Pius IX.

"I hope when the German Crown Prince comes to our Centennial he'll bring his crown with him," said Blobbs' wife, and Blobbs went out for a walk.

To such an extent have we become the purveyors to foreign governments of arms for warfare, that we export yearly between 500,000 and 600,000 stand of arms.

Nearly all the fat cattle in Colorado have changed hands recently or will do so soon. Never in the history of the Territory has the trade in cattle been so active.

The interest in fish culture is increasing rapidly, and there are more than double the fisheries now established in the country that there were a couple of years ago.

A funny tale. A Connecticut dog lost part of his narrative last winter, and now it is growing out again at right angles, so that he carries behind him a kind of stovepipe elbow.

The Director of the United States Mint is authority for the statement that the fire at Virginia City, Nevada, will result in a decrease of $1,000,000 per month of gold bullion, and of $1,500,000 per month of silver there for the next four months.

PERSONAL.

EX-Congressman J. C. Burrows is most prominently spoken of as Secretary Chandler's Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He would make a good officer.

Dr. David Creel, the only surviving member of the jury which tried Aaron Burr for treason, is at present a resident of Chillicothe, Ohio, and enjoys excellent health, though over ninety years old.

All that a man hath will he give for his life; wherefore one Johnson, a Tallahassee clerk, who saved his life from a party of ten or twelve armed negroes intent on having it, by giving them twenty dollars, and taking their receipt, made a pretty easy bargain.

The vote of every Episcopal Diocese Standing Committee on the conformation of Rev. Dr. McLaren, as Bishop of Illinois, has thus far been in favor of the proposition. The prospects are excellent for a smooth and dignified elevation of the candidate to the position.

Mr. Tupman has met with a worse adventure than being jilted by the spinster aunt. He, with another Englishman, according to the Calistoga *Free Press*, was lately treed by a bear on Mount St. Helena, and compelled to pass a day and night in that critical position.

An addle-pated lunatic applies to the Commissioner at Washington for a pension, on the ground that he "did not aid the enemies of this government in the civil war, except so far as to contribute relief and assistance to my relatives who were engaged in the Confederate army."

A New York police officer, Charles H. McKenzie, has just been discovered to be one of the survivors of the six hundred warriors who made the foolish charge on the Russian guns at Balaklava. He bears the mark of a Russian saber cut on his head, and wears a Crimean medal which Queen Victoria pinned upon his breast with her own royal hands.

The New York *Graphic* cites it as a curious fact that Senator Cameron, who was so often been brought in contact with Mr. Simpson, should be the man to preserve those features of the surroundings of the Capitol to which the Massachusetts Senator was particularly devoted. Yet it is so. But for Senator Cameron's favorite trees would all have disappeared beneath the stroke of the woodman's ax, which has been busy on all sides of the Capitol.

POLITICAL.

State.

Governor Hendricks is reported to have said that things don't look encouraging to the Democracy in Pennsylvania.

The Johnstown *Free Press*, a German independent paper, has come out in favor of the election of Hartranft and Rawle.

The *Tribune* correspondent, who did some tolerable guess work in Ohio, sets down the majority for the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania from 20,000 to 25,000.

As good evidence that the managers of the so-called Prohibition ticket are Democratic allies, is the fact that they have been detected in putting false names on the list of a temperance assessor in Philadelphia.

A well known wealthy politician of the city has $5,000 to bet on the election, either that the city will give 15,000 Republican majority, or that Hartranft will be elected. He don't find many takers.—*Philadelphia Day.*

A. J. Colburn, Esq., a lifelong and prominent Democrat of Somerset county, has announced his intention of acting with the Republican party in the future. He addressed a large Republican meeting on Thursday night last.

BALTIMORE, October 27.—The election of Latrobe will be contested in the courts. It was won by enormous organized fraud. The moral effect is with the Reformers, and it is believed that they will carry the city and State at the election next week.

It was expected that some enterprising Democrat would start a libel upon Mr. Rawle before the campaign ended; and we are not surprised, therefore, to find in that admirable sheet, the New York *Sun*, a charge that Mr. Rawle was once engaged in some very suspicious transactions with Erie city bonds, and that he managed an iron company in such a manner as to involve everybody connected with it in ruin. This is drawing it very mild indeed; and it is perhaps to be commended, for it would have been just as easy, while the truth-crusher was about it, to have asserted that Mr. Rawie is a reformed pirate whose cellar is filled with the spoils of scuttled ships.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

In a poll, legal and illegal, of 53,709 votes, Mr. Latrobe is elected Mayor by a majority of but little more than twenty-five hundred, and this majority comes from those wards in which we especially warned the Reform party yesterday the ring would perpetrate the grossest frauds. The result has borne out the fears we then expressed. The ring has won its victory by repeating and defrauding legal voters of their ballots. The Eighth and Ninth wards, with their majorities of a thousand each, and the Fourth, with its majority of nearly eight hundred, have elected the ring candidate. They accomplished it by manipulation of the registry lists and the polling of unlawful votes. Mr. Latrobe knows perfectly well this morning that he is no more honestly the Mayor-elect of Baltimore than he is the Emperor of China.—*Baltimore American.*

General.

A Democratic paper copies a statement from an Ohio organ to show that "two dollars was the ruling price paid for votes by Republicans in Steubenville on election day." Truly the Democrats are a cheap lot.

The Prohibition vote in Ohio at the last election was not quite one-half of one per-cent. of the aggregate vote, and yet the Cincinnati *Commercial* truly says: "It is something to think about that there were twenty-five hundred citizens of Ohio capable of throwing away their votes in a contest so momentous as that which has just occurred in this State."

The election of Private Dalzell to the Ohio Legislature appears to have given marked satisfaction to the soldier element of the Republican party of that State, beyond the limitations of his own county. A large number of the "boys in blue" of contiguous counties have sent greetings to him, and expressed the hope that he may receive the Republican nomination for Congress next year. Private Dalzell finds large opportunities for usefulness and distinction opening before him. He has ability, industry and integrity, and is, moreover, loyal to the core as respects the great issues that affect us as States and as a nation. We shall be greatly disappointed if he does not improve his favorable juncture nobly and well.

How to Vanquish the Stomach's Tormentor.

If the Enemy of mankind was permitted to exert his diabolical ingenuity in the invention of a new disease, he would scarcely devise one more worthy of his genius than dyspepsia. The dyspeptic sufferer is tormented by symptoms resembling those of almost every known malady, and is often worried into monomania by these conflicting and perplexing manifestations. A favorite though absurd hallucination of the victim of chronic indigestion is that he or she has heart disease. Dyspepsia has often been pronounced incurable, but experience has shown that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will vanquish it, together with the constipation and billious derangement which usually accompany it. Diseases of the kidneys and supposed rheumatic pains are also frequent concomitants of dyspepsia, but they, too, succumb to the above named invaluable corrective.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. jr., Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, R. Ramsey, D. Fahnestock, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Lyle.
John H. Ralley, Solicitor.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
W. C. BYERS'
Great Drug and Fancy Goods Depot,
Corner Penn Av. and Sixth St.,
And secure the bargains which he is now offering in the several departments.
The Finest Goods, Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices ever offered in Pittsburgh. No trouble to show goods.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY

MISCELLANEOUS.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1847.
ASSETS - - - $5,250,000
ENTIRELY MUTUAL.
The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest Life Companies in the country. Its dividends declared annually to its members since the year 1849, inclusive. It is managed economically; selects its risks carefully; pays its losses promptly and deals fairly with its assurants generally. Its dividends may be applied to reduce the premium for the next year, or left to increase the insurance. Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. Its policies are *non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. Its policies are

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 29, 1875.

Monetary affairs continued unaltered to-day, there being a fair amount of business done among the banks in the way of discounts and deposits. The financial situation is apparently unchanged, and no news was to be gathered to-day except the bankruptcy of a prominent street contractor, concerning which particulars were not given. In local stocks, the market is dull and lifeless. At the auction sale at Thos. F. Stewart's salesrooms, last evening, 1,000 shares of the Columbia Oil Company were sold at $5 45 per share; thirty shares Castle Shannon Railway Company, $30 paid in, were sold at $4 50; both these sales were peremptory. The following stocks were offered for sale but receiving no bid up to the limits named were withdrawn: 80 shares Allegheny Savings Bank $240 per share; 25 shares People's National Bank, $108 (this stock has recently sold at $110 50 and $112); 160 shares Manchester Savings Bank $40; 50 shares City National Bank $45; 50 shares Smithfield National Bank $85; 12 shares Enterprise Savings Bank of Allegheny $46; 25 shares Armenia Insurance Company $95; 100 shares City Insurance Company, $20. In other financial centers we hear of little change. An active and hardening money market is reported in Philadelphia, while the stock list is exceedingly steady. From New York we learn that the rates for gold were maintained to-day, while Governments were firm, and the general stock list held its own despite the severe hammering of the bears. Of yest-rday's gold market the *Times* says: "The advance was based on the settlement for bonds with the Treasury by the Syndicate, but at the close it was generally supposed that the amount of gold turned into the Treasury on this transaction had been exaggerated, and the gold market became weak, sales being made at 116¼, with final close at 116¼. Cash gold was also in better supply, and loaned free of interest. In exceptional instances holders paid 3@4 per cent. to have balances carried. The Treasurer sold $1,000,000 gold, all of which but $20,000 was awarded to D. P. Morgan & Co. at 116.40 to 116.45. The bids aggregated $2,080,000 at prices ranging from 116.01 upward."

—Mr. Charles Nordhoff, who has been examining the condition of the Rhode Island cotton mills in behalf of the New York *Herald*, gives some interesting information concerning the savings banks of that State. We extract the following:

In one respect, I think an abuse is possible, and has been notably in some cases happened. It is more or less the case that the mill owners are also the controlling managers of savings banks in the State. Where this is the case the management as mill owners may lead them to borrow the savings banks' funds to help them out of straits, and it may happen that the failure of a mill may involve the failure also of a savings bank, and the loss of their savings to the operatives. Two of the savings banks of Rhode Island are now winding up their affairs. They were involved in the Sprague failure, and in just this way. The money in the banks was borrowed, I am told, to help the factories, and the end is we think ought to have been avoided. Of course the temptation to borrow the funds of a bank which is thus controlled is very great, and the evil is not necessarily seen by the depositors in time to be averted. I do not know what the law-making power can do to prevent such a connection; but those who undertake to advise laborers as to their interests should certainly warn them not to invest their savings in a bank which is controlled by their employers.

In December, 1872, the total amount of deposits in thirty-six savings banks was $42,883,538, an increase during the year of $6,236,000. There were at that time 98,694 depositors, of whom 11,670 had over $1,000 each, leaving 79,994 depositors of less than $1,000 each. In December, 1873, thirty-seven savings banks had $46,617,183 deposits and 98,152 depositors, of whom 13,106 had over $1,000, 114,653 over $500 and under $1,000. In round numbers the depositors of amounts under $1,000 increased during the year by 3,000, and there were 65,365 depositors of less than $500. The increase in deposits this year, 1872–3, was only $4,033,-614. This was a year of hard times, but the increase was handsomely above the mere addition of six per cent. interest to the amount of the previous year. In December, 1874, the total deposits were $48,771,501, and the depositors 98,359, of whom 13,521 had over $1,000; 14,844 over $500 and under $1,000, and 69,954 depositors had less than $500 each. That is to say, during the year 1874 the depositors of over $1,000 had slightly increased by 415; the depositors between $500 and $1,000 had also slightly increased by 250, and the depositors having less than $500, the greater number of whom are probably mechanics, laborers and servants, had increased by 4,591. In this last year the savings banks deposits of the State amounted to an average of over $495 to each depositor and to over $188 per head of the total population of the State.

—The amount of gold in the United States has a rather immediate bearing on the practibility of resumption. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* presents the following estimate on that subject:

The total amount of coin in the Sub-Treasuries of the United States was officially stated at $76,500,000. Deduct $6,000,-000 of fractional silver coin stored at Boston and Philadelphia, and it leaves as follows:

In the United States Treasury	$64,500,000
In circulation on the Pacific coast	6,000,000
All other gold coin and bullion	5,000,000
Total	$87,500,000

The amount of specie, or more properly gold certificates, reported by the New York banks is not taken into the account for the reason that all their "specie" is already counted once in the amount reported by the Treasury. The banks in the Eastern cities hold no cash gold, but only gold certificates of the United States Treasury.

But there is some reason for thinking that even the above estimate of $87,500,000 is very largely in excess of the real total of gold in the country. The reasons for this suspicion are as follows:

We find that of the total $70,509,000 of coin now held in the Sub-Treasuries of the United States, $40,000,000 is in the Sub-Treasury in New York and probably $6,000,000 in Boston. Where is the balance? It is a fair presumption that at least $10,000,000 of it are in the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco and constitute a part of the $18,000,000 presumed to be in circulation on the Pacific coast. The banks in San Francisco use the Treasury gold certificates instead of the cash gold to a large extent in the same way as the New York banks. The next query is: could $18,000,000 too large an estimate for the amount of cash gold in circulation on the Pacific coast?

According to the census of 1870 there were only 431,754 persons—both male and female—between the ages of 16 and 59 in the three States of California, Oregon and Nevada, and there are certainly not over 500,000 in 1875. Now even if we estimate that each man and woman in those States has $20 in cash gold in his and her pockets *outside of banks*, it only makes $10,000,000. But it is not at all probable that the average of money carried in the pockets of the people is anything like so large as $20. The more this question of the stock of gold in this country is investigated the more it will seem probable that the stock of gold coin and bullion in the United States and Territories is not over $80,000,000. Those who talk about specie resumption say there is $150,000,000, but not one of those who make such guess work assertions dares to state where it is. The fact is, this country has been drained of gold by the interest on American securities of European bondholders. Our exports of commodities (other than gold) are not sufficient to pay for the annual interest on our foreign debts, besides the foreign goods we import, and it begins to look as though affairs were working toward a culmination some time in the next six months when gold will be both scarcer and a good deal higher than now.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 29, 1875.	10:20 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	2:20 P.M.
Gold	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	123					123
5-20's, 1864						119
5-20's, 1865	120					120
5-20's, 1865, new	119½					119½
5-20's, 1867, registered	121					121¼
5-20's, 1867, coupon	121¾					121¾
5-20's, 1868	123¾					123¾
10-40's	116¼					116¼
10-40's, coupon	116¾					117
Currency 6's	123½					123½
New 5 per cents	119½					119½
Western Union Tel.	75¾	75¾	75	74¾	75¼	75¼
Quicksilver				30¾		30¾
Pacific Mail		40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Panama				125	130	130
Adams Express				101½		102
Wells Fargo Express						78
American Express				57¾		57¾
United States Ex.				44		44
Erie				17¾	17¾	17¾
Michigan Central						90
Michigan Southern		91	90¾	90¾	90	90
Illinois Central				92		92
Cleveland & Pitts.				90¾		90¾
Chicago & Northw'n		36¾	38¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do preferred				83		83
Rock Island		105¾		105¾		105¾
St. Paul common		34	34	34		34
Do preferred			62¾	62¾		62¾
Fort Wayne						96
Ohio & Mississippi			16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Union Pacific		66	65¾	65¾	64¾	65
Harlem				134½		134½
Hannibal & St. Joe.				19	19	19
Iron Mountain				16		16
Missouri Pacific			8¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
C., C., & I. C.				40		40
South Carolinas, Apl		30				
" Aprils, July		10				
Missouri 6's				101¾		

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			50¾
Reading	55¼	55¾	
United Co's of N. J	134	135	
Oil Creek			10
Lehigh Valley		62¾	
Central Transportation Co.	46	46¾	52
Empire Transport'n Co.		46¾	
P., C. and St. L. m. b.	74½	75	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Money easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Customs receipts $336,000. Imports of dry goods $1,230,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $80,000. Clearings $55,000,000. Sterling 477@481.

GOLD.

Gold advanced from 116¼ to 116¾, closing at the latter price. Rates paid for borrowing were 3-64, 1-16, 1-32 and 1-64 per cent. per diem and 3 per cent. per annum; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds quiet. Stocks dull. The stock market in early dealings showed an advance in some shares, but afterward the general list became weak and prices declined. Lake Shore was conspicuously weak, declining from 61¾ to 59¾. Pacific Mail ro e from 40¼ to 41¾, and afterward reacted. Western Union advanced from 73¾ to 75¾, fell off to 73¾, and recovered to 75¾. Northwestern rose from 36¾ to 37, and later receded to 36¾. Union Pacific rose from 65¼ to 66 and subsequently declined to 65¾. Panama sold at 134, against 130 yesterday. Stocks were quiet but firm at the close, with the exception of Lake Shore and Northwestern, which declined to 59¾ and 36¾ respectively. Lake Shore finally sold at 59¾. Pacific mail rose from 40¾ to 40¾. Western Union from 74¼ to 75¾. St. Paul from 33¾ to 35. Union Pacific from 65¾ to 66. Missouri Pacific from 9 to 9¼ and Erie from 17¾ to 17¾. The market was hammered by bears throughout the afternoon, but with the exception of a few stocks very little impression was made on prices. There is still a large short interest outstanding, especially in some of the leading stocks. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 148,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Pacific Mail, 39,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwestern, 3,500 St. Paul, 5,500 Erie, 61,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 3,000 Union Pacific and 19,000 Missouri Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	75¾	St. Paul	35¼
Pacific Mail	40¾	Do preferred	62¾
Adams Express	101½	Do preferred	84
Wells-Fargo Ex	78	Do preferred	7
American Ex	57¾	Fort Wayne	96
United States Ex	44	Terre Haute	5
New York Central	104	Do preferred	21
Erie	17¾	Chicago & Alton	95
Do preferred	35	Do preferred	103¼
Harlem	131½	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Do preferred	130	Indiana Central	4¼
Mich. Central	90¾	Burling'n & Q'cy	114¾
Lake Shore	59¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	19
Illinois Central	92¾	Delaware & Lack	118¼
Cleveland & Pitts	89¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	8¾
North western	36¾	Union Pac. stock	65¾
Do preferred	83¾	Central Pac. bds	104½
N. J. Central	105¾	Union Pac. bds	101¾
Rock Island	105¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123¼	5-20's, 1868	123¼
5-20's, 1864	119	New 5's	119½
5-20's, 1865	120	10-40's	116¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119½	10-40's, coupons	116¾
5-20's, 1867	121¾	Currency 6's	123¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	47¾	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	48	Missouri 6's	101¾
Virginia, new	38¼		

LONDON, October 29, 5 P. M.—Kattengell & Campbell, merchants of this city, have failed. Liabilities stated to be $2,000,000.

The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 per cent., being 1 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 94¼; for account 94 13-16. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 108¾; 10-40's 104¾; new 5's, 103¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 103¾; Erie 18; preferred 35. PARIS, October 29.—Rentes 65 francs 85 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 29.—United States bonds—New fives, 99¼.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29.—Gold 116¾. Sight ½ discount. Sterling—Bank 551.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, { FRIDAY, October 29, 1875.

Trade has become a little slack in produce and commission circles, although the falling off is not so serious as to make it indicate more than a purely transitory lull in the fall business. The receipts of grain continue liberal, the month's receipts being in the largest volume of any month so far in 1875. The amount of produce also, which is received daily by rail is very large, which fact can hardly be taken as a direct indicator of the activity of trade, as these receipts are composed largely of apples and potatoes, the greater share of which are stored for the winter and spring trade. Provisions continue rather dull and weak, with however, no further decline in prices, quotable as yet. In groceries there is a moderate movement at steady values. Petroleum was dull and weak with another decline noted in both crude and refined. The jobbing lines of business, such as dry goods, &c., were active and a satisfactory business was secured, although perhaps a little less in volume than during the early part of the week.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	4,172	Apples, bbls	3,340
Cheese, lbs	316	Corn bus	7,485
Wheat, bus	720	Oats, bus	7,625
Barley, bus	9,000	Butter pkgs	44
Bacon, lbs	15,750	Potatoes, bus	5,707
Hay, bales	65		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

GRAIN—The market continues rather quiet, with receipts somewhat in excess of requirements, and prices rather easy but quotably unchanged. Wheat is moderate active and easy. We quote Michigan white wheat at $1 40@1 42 ₱ bushel; Pennsylvania and Ohio do $1 35@1 37; prime sound red winter $1 30@1 33; low grade do $1 20@1 25; spring wheat 90@1 00 ₱ bushel equality. Corn is quiet and easy with increasing receipts. We quote shelled at 69@70c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 68@69c for high mixed; 67@68c for low mixed; ear corn, 70@72c per bushel for prime yellow on track; 69@70c for mixed; new car is a little improved in activity at 47@48c, the appreciation in price being principally due to the better quality of the new crop. Oats are dull and depressed. We quote Western white at 43@44c ₱ bus; Ohio and Pennsylvania do, 41@42c; dark to light mixed, 38@40c. Barley is brisk and in liberal supply. We quote at $1 25@1 30 for prime spring; $1 10@1 20 for sound grain slightly off color; $1 20@1 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio fall; prime Canada $1 40. Rye inactive but easy at 80@85c per bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The flour trade continues to move along without any new features, except such as are contained in a steady demand and with unchanged values. The market for round lots is a little stronger; we hear of sales of 1,000 bbls Minnesota family in 100 bbl lots at $6 75. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: ₱ bbl:

White wheat flour	$8 00	Rye	$5 00
No. 1 amber do	7 50	Graham	6 50
No. 2 do	7 00	Buckwheat	5 00
Spring	6 75		

Jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady and firm as follows: Choice to grande white winter wheat flour at $8 00@8 25; well known brands of family flour at $7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 00; Minnesota $7 25; fancy St. Louis $8 50@8 75; new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 50@7 75; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; self raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; corn meal 95c ₱ bushel; rye flour $7 00 ₱ bbl; buckwheat $5 75. Rye flour $5 25 ₱ bbl.

APPLES—There is an active demand at steady values, which were not quotably affected by the heavy receipts, amounting to 3,340 barrels yesterday. We quote choice eating apples at $3 75@4 50 ₱ barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grade in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

POTATOES—Another heavy day's receipts was noted aggregating 5,707 bushels. The market was steady and fairly active at former prices. Sales were made in car lots on track at 37½@40c for Peerless and Early Rose; 45@47c for peachblows. From store there is a quiet but easy market at $ 50@1 75 ₱ barrel; 60@65c ₱ bushel, sweet potatoes are easy at $2 50 ₱ barrel for Baltimores; $3 00@3 25 for Jerseys.

HAY—The market continues dull and depressed. We quote prime No. 1 timothy, on track at $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $12 00@13 00; upland prairie $13 00@15 00. Sales from store were active at $21 00@22 00. Cut hay is quoted at $25 00 ₱ ton in car lots on track; jobbing from store at $27 00. Oat straw $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton.

BUTTER—The demand is still sluggish and unsatisfactory for any but the highest grades. Values are quotably unchanged, although concessions are likely to be made on round lots. We quote extra creamery rolls at 28@30c ₱ lb; prime to choice dairy was steady at 25@27c; fair to good 20@22c; common to fair 15@20c.

CHEESE—Continues active and strong with out any alteration in quotations. We quote at 13¾@14c ₱ lb for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 14@14½c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is still inactive and rather weak, with small supplies offering. We quote ₱ lb for choice quarters; dried peaches 10@11c for choice halves; dried blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS—The market continued active and steady. We quote at 27@28c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

Groceries.

A moderately active and satisfactory movement took place in the leading staples of the grocery trade, with values steady and unchanged. Eastern reports indicate some ease in coffee, with a slight tendency toward a decline, but no such tendency is visible in jobbing circles here as yet. Sugars are steady and in fair demand. The following are prices-current:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	27 c	Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	26 c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	25 c	Do. extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	24 c	Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Java	35 c	Franklin, yellow	9 c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in papers	30 c	Crushed	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	29½c	Powdered	11¾c
Java, in papers	37 c	Granulated	11¼c
Java, in bulk	36½c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Teas.		Str'ly ch. N. O	70c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Prime	65c
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Good	60c
Imperial	50c@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Japan	55c@1 00	Ex. white drips	70c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	60c
Fancy	1 00	Lowergrades	35@50c
Sonchong	25c@ 80	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Rice.		Pearl	5c
Choice Carlina	8½c	Silver gloss	9½c
Carolina	7¾@8c	Corn	10½c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c		
Spices.		Irish soap, ₱ box	4¼ 35
Cloves	60	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 00
Allspice	18 @19 c	Babbitt's best ₱ box	7 00
Cassia	35 c	Dime No. 1	5 @5½c
Nutmegs	$1 35	German mottled	9 7½c
Pepper	25 c	*Soda.*	
Candles.		Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pgs	5½c
Stearine	22 c	Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	6 c
Mould	12 c		

Provisions.

Business continues sluggish and limited transactions are reported, which is the legitimate result of the present high range of values, and the near vicinity of the new crop of provisions some of which have already appeared in Cincinnati and Chicago. Prices continue wholly unchanged.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10½c ₱ lb; clear-rib sides 14¾c; clear sides 15¼c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 16c. Sugar-cured shoulders 12c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16c; dried beef tongues, 9c; canvassed hams, ₱ box, $2 50; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $23 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 14¾c; half bbls do 15¼c; in buckets, 15¾c; in 3 lb cadties, 16¼c; in 5 lb caddies, 17¼c; in 3 lb pails 18c; in 5 lb do, 17¾c; in 6 lb do, 17¾c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 78c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' tallow at 10@ 10¼c; choice country rendered 9@9¼c; medium do 7½@8.

Petroleum.

October 30.—A quiet and easy feeling pervaded the petroleum markets yesterday. Business was rather slack and prices were about 2¼c below the previous day's figures.

CRUDE—There was a quiet and rather weak market at a decline from the previous quotations of 2½@3¼c. We quote Conduit at wells $1 25@1 30; United do $1 33½@1 35; Pennsylvania do $1 32½@1 33½; immediate shipment $1 00@1 02½. Sales are reported at 30,000 barrels.

REFINED—The weak and drooping character of prices continue to be visible in the refined market which shows a decline from last quotations. We quote standard white on the cars at 16¾c. New York rules at 13¾c for prompt and early November. Philadelphia is quoted at 13¾@13¾c. Baltimore rules at 13¾@13¾c.

OIL BARRELS—Are dull and unchanged, at $1 45 for city; $1 30@1 35 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, October 29.—The *Derrick* says: Until 6 at wells opened at $1 37½, advanced to $1 38¾ and declined to $1 38¼. Union was firm, $1 37½ being bid at the close. Conduit was higher; there were dealings from $1 37½ to $1 41¾, and at the close $1 40 could have been obtained. The total sales were 30,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, October 29, closing 28.—Prices are a trifle easier with an export trade. Sales of 1,000 barrels crude in bulk at 13½c; 500 barrels refined at 13¾c. The closing prices are: Crude in bbls 6¾c for October; 6¾c for November 1st to 15th; do in shipping order 10¼c for spot; 10½c for first half of November; refined 13¾@13¾c for October; 13

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

[Continued from first Page.]

and American Protestants of every name, harmonize as to the duty of consecrating one day in the week to the ends of physical rest, and moral and religious culture.

But at that point the agreement ends. As respects the grounds of the obligation, and the manner of performing it, there prevailes a wide difference of opinion. Since the time of the Reformation the Sunday observance of the Romish church, was of that loose character which was satisfied with a hurried, occasional attendance at a morning mass, leaving the rest of the day to amusements; a laxity which was partially at least superseded by that general reform of morals and discipline which was forced on the Romish church by the alarming progress of Protestantism.

VIEWS OF LUTHER AND CALVIN, ETC.

Among the early Protestants themselves the view generally held as to the observance of the Sunday was by no means rigid. Luther and Calvin both maintained that the fourth Commandment as a law was no longer binding on Christians; nor one day neiter than another, except as a matter of convenience for the purposes of worship. Calvin did not even think that the consecration of the seventh "day number" was (verbally) necessary. Though the Sabbath is abrogated (he says) yet it is still Sabbath is abrogated (he says) yet it is still customary among us to assemble on stated days for the hearing of the word, for breaking bread, and for prayers. It is from this preposterous Jewish distinction of days which the Apostle opposes, and not that legitimate difference which is necessary for the sake of political and ecclesiastical order. Thus vanish (observes Calvin in conclusion) all the dreams of false prophets, who in past ages have infected the people with a Jewish superstition, affirming that nothing but the ceremonial part of the commandment, which according to them is the appointment of the seventh day, is ceased or abrogated, but that the moral part of it, that is the observance of one day in seven still remains.

Of John Knox, Dean Stanley says: "The rigid Sabbatarianism of modern times received no sanction either from his practice or his teaching. He supped with Randolph on one Sunday evening, and 'played at the chess a game of bowls on another." The English reformers were equally free from Jewish prejudices.

In the catechism of Archbishop Cranmer, published in the beginning of the reign of Edward VI., it is said, "The Jews in the Old Testament were commanded to keep the Sabbath day, and they observed it every seventh day, called the Sabbath, or Satterday; but we christian men in the New Testament are not bound to such commandments of Moses' law," &c. The people were taught that to abstain from gathering in the harvest on Sunday would be a grievous sin; and in the whole English liturgy and rubrics the word Sabbath never once occurs.—[Whately on the writings of St. Paul; essay 5, note B.]

SABBATH KEEPING IS ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

It was not until the development of Presbyterian sentiment in England that there came to prevail that strict and devout Sabbath keeping which, (as compared with the Continental usage), characterizes generally the Christian people of that kingdom. It was in the colonies of North America, planted during the reign of Puritanism in England that this observance was at the highest degree of strictness. Homogenous in character, and simple in habits, and with living memories of ancestral trials and sufferings for conscience sake, the colonists clung to the legal Sabbath as the corner of their hereditary virtues; and as they progressively spread themselves wider over the land, carried the fourth commandment with them in all their homes as the ark of the covenant. It is only within about the last half century that the immense influx of foreigners tranced into the different religious sects has introduced serious collisions on the sacredness of the "Christian Sabbath." There have come to be some millions of American citizens who refuse to accept the Decalogue as binding on them who protest against "Sunday laws," as restraining them of that liberty from ecclesiastical police regulations which they were encouraged to expect: and claim the right to intrafince the liberty of Sunday usage into their new homes.

Where has thus been forced upon the American church a necessity of reviewing the whole argument, and either modifying her practice on of regard to the changed conditions of things, or entrenching herself in her Sabbatical fortresses with new arguments and new penal enactments. She has chosen the latter alternative. Her pride, her patriotism and her conscience have all led her to insist that those who have fled to this asylum from the poverty and tyranny under which they suffered at home, should not be permitted as soon as they arrive to begin tearing down the very props of that Sabbath and social system, which we here enjoy. On the contrary we have insisted, that even against their own ignorant protest, they should be compelled to accept, together with the benefits of our happier life, that decorous Sabbath observance which in part at least, we claim that happier life has sprung. Hence have arisen those numerous collisions in the courts of journalism, politics and law, which are still proceeding with so much excitement, and which so thoroughly enlists so deeply the feeling of the American church.

MODIFICATION OF SABBATH-KEEPING IN AMERICA.

It must be admitted, however, that the American sentiment itself in regard to the "Sabbath" has undergone a great, though gradual and insensible modification. It is now generally confessed that the "Sabbath" observed by the New England fathers were in some respects falsely Jewish and legal. That the abrupt transition, the instant that the last ray of Saturday's sun had disappeared, from the activity of healthful labor or lawful play to the austere reserve and solemnity of sacred time of the holy resting all the day following, "even from such worldly words and thoughts and recreations as are lawful on other days, and spending the whole time in the public and private exercises of God's worship, except so much as is to be taken up in the works of necessity and mercy." This might be enforced on a simple and virtuous people as an indispensible condition of God's favor to the individual, the family and the state.

But with the increase of wealth and luxury, with the greater facilities for commerce and intercourse, and the gradual working into the general consciousness of these principles of personal responsibility and private judgment which lay at the foundation of our Protestantism and our political liberty, there became an increasing restiessness under the restraints of a rigid Sabbatical law. It was felt that the Christian Sunday had been made too much a Jewish Sabbath; a day of penance and not a day of joyful rest and worship; and that only the old Puritan social and domestic simplicity could justify or sustain so rigid an observance. Parents began to allow in their houses holds a freedom on Sunday which in their own childhood would have been regarded little less than impious. The strictest Christian mothers began to doubt whether it were best to continue limposing on the young what they found to be in no small measure a burden to themselves. It was remembered as no grievous in his parents home.

Moreover more or less scruple as to the binding obligation of the Fourth commandment manifested itself through the Christian community. The works of Paley were a college text book, and the somewhat subversive manner in which that robust thinker maintained the negative could not but have an impress on many minds which the force of the logic of the pulpit or the prize essay did not sufficiently counteract.

Public opinion quietly and stealthy ebbed away from the high water mark of New England Sabbatarianism; and the Sabbath which American Christians are now attempting to protect against the encroachments of secularism is not the Lord's day of our pious ancestors, but that mitigated sunday which while it implies public worship and amusements, still leaves ample room for the home circle for quiet of reading and conversation, for liberal dining, for ample afternoon sleep, and (in the case of the very young) for quiet amusement.

PRESENT STATE OF THE QUESTION.

What is now insisted on is such a hallowing of the "Christian Sabbath" as will forbid under the sanctions of the Fourth Commandment, all public activities except such as are conceived with the worship of God and works of necessity and mercy; and under the pressure either of opinion or law all indulgences which appeal merely to the intellect or the taste. The current examples are scientific lectures, sacred concerts, and the opening of libraries museums, picture galleries, reading rooms, &c. The question is not raised whether any part of the community may be supplied with military reviews, horse races, or theatrical exhibitions: but whether any other exercises or shows than those connected with divine service may be allowed—all such for instance as are merely of moral, scientific or aesthetic culture. In the Evangelical Alliance the question itself is stated in this form: "Is it right to open museums of sacred time, the Evangelical Church has not to meet merely that foreign-born and infidel hatred of all religious restraint which finds in the first day of the week merely a holiday for amusement, but also that earnest Christian enthusiasm which is seeking to draw our alien immigrant population within the sphere of Christian influences, and to smooth their way by investing our Christianity with an aspect of cheerfulness and social comfort, which will insensibly prepare them to receive the Gospel into their hearts.

Ut queri solum dent evasitulo blandi doctores elementa velint ut discere prima. In this they regard themselves scholars of St. Paul, who in all matters pertaining to the Christian life exhibited the utmost pliancy to men's prejudices and weaknesses. They entertain no doubt that he who in his own time maintained so absolute an indifference as to meats, drinks and days, would not have sanctioned any use of the "Christian Sabbath" that was adapted to draw men off from coarse and debasing amusements, to the culture of their understandings and their sentiments serve as at last the handmaid to religion. That true type of a wise preacher was ever willing, when he could not get the best thing in the way of sacred observance, to take the next best. When he could not wisely forbid Christians a certain indulgence, he would guard against its abuse; and when he could not have the gospel preached by sound and well instructed clergy, he was glad that it should be preached by ignorant and narrow-minded fanatics. Any way, whether in pretense or in reality Christ was preached.

That there should be a decided and conscientious opposition to any such a relaxation of the existing Sabbatical usage might be safely anticipated. The strength of a sectarian prejudice concentrates itself always upon positive statutes. It is far easier to observe virtual law even with a strictness which exaggerates its minutest provisions than to school the heart to a spiritual allegiance to universal precepts; and the strongest resentment is commonly cherished toward those who, by exalting the relative importance of justice, mercy and truth, seem to be undermining the scat of some popular religious idol.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE AS SET FORTH IN THE GOSPELS.

It is highly instructive that this principle should have come out in the very earliest scenes of Christian history. The Pharisees were most scrupulous Sabbatarians. Indifferent to the defense of the great bulwarks of morality, whether of the first or second table, they concentrated their forces upon that temporary structure which served to connect the two. The moral principles of the law have their basis in the unalterable relations of man to God and to his fellow man. The ceremonial element appealed directly to a fact in Jewish history as at least its subsidiary reason.

The Sabbath was therefore to the pharisaic heart, both as a positive and a national institution, and nothing in all the ministry of Jesus so aroused the fury of the ruling classes —not his exposing their hypocrisy nor inverting their schemes for dishonest gain—as him setting himself against their self-righteous exaggeration of the sanctity of the Sabbath. In the Sabbath controversies of Christism, Jesus did not shrink from illustrating both in his acts and in his words the true nature of the Sabbatical law, even as a Jewish institution. There was no question yet of the "Christian Sabbath" (Sunday). That was reserved to be instituted after the resurrection of the Lord. The whole controversy related to the Jewish Sabbath; and as respects even that, Jesus taught that the Pharisaic interpretation was false and superficial. He vindicated the Sabbath for its proper uses: It was a day for worship, for rest, for a day of love for work—for deeds of mercy and kindness to the poor—for acts of self-relief by the poor—going about with their beds, for the sick—for help and healing, and in quiet, unobtrusive ways could minister to their own wants and comforts. It was a day for making the Sabbath to rescue a hapless sheep from a pit on that day, and a man was better than a sheep. It was not tearing the Sabbath to heal disease; not to *acute* disease which required prompt treatment or the man might die, but chronic disease of many years standing, and which might just as well have waited (so far as we can see) till the next day. It was not breaking the Sabbath to walk along the grain fields, admiring God's bounty in the ripening harvest, and lazily to pull here and there a head of wheat, rub the grain clear of the husk, and eat bread in the midst of abundance. It was not a breach of the fourth commandment to relieve the dreadful pangs of starvation. There was no danger of the Apostles famishing. It was an illustration as to people who had been living a grain field here apt to do: such as the writer himself did in passing by the open wheat fields in the neighborhood of Jerusalem. Our Divine Lord defended such acts as innocent; and did not fail to observe that it was only in this single precept that his interpretation was on the side of indulgence. [illegible] of the decalogue in severity and spirit. He extended [illegible] jurisdiction over the domain of mind and thought. An angry feeling was latent murder, and an unhallowed look was contemplated unchastity. This casuistry was rigid, severe, unaccommodating to the frailties of human weakness. But the law of the fourth commandment he interpreted beneficially for its ends, which are mainly happiness and improvement. Acts of kindness on the Sabbath, even where no immediate necessity demanded them. Acts of quiet self-relief or self-gratification on the Sabbath, even where they might be forborne without harm, do not violate the commandment The Sabbath was made for the man; and was designed to lend to human exigencies and innocent satisfactions; not the man in all the variety of his mental condition, physical health, labors, necessities and even conveniences to be bent into conformity with one unclastic, unalterable Sabbatical law.

The rendering of this passage (Mark ii, 27) in our English version (unlike that of Luther or Calvin) fails to express the true meaning of the original. What Jesus said was not that the Sabbath was made for man or humanity at large, but for the man *(ton anthropon)*; the Jewish Sabbath for Jewish man, just as we should say that the constitution was made for the people (the American people) and not the people for the constitution. The failure by our translators to appreciate the force of the Greek article in this passage, has largely contributed to mistaken views as to the universal and permanent obligations of the Fourth Commandment, an error which will undoubtedly be rectified in the new revision.

A well-known apocryphal saying attributed to our Lord is so much in harmony with His own acts and with his exposition of the law, that, if not genuine (as there is strong reason to believe it is), it at least shows what was the earliest understanding of his teachings on this subject. Seeing one working on the Sabbath (the Jewish Sabbath of course). He said to him, "O man, if indeed thou knowest what thou doest, thou art blessed: but if thou knowest not, thou art cursed and a transgressor of the law," making the wise qualifying clause to the prohibition of the man's own enlightenment as to the binding obligation, under all circumstances, of the fourth commandment.

DOCTRINE OF THE APOSTLE PAUL.

In all the words of Jesus nothing is found intimating any abrogation of, or change in, the law's economy; and when after the resurrection of our Lord, Christian worship came to be transferred to the first day of the week, not only is the term "sabbath" never once applied to it, but no hint is given either in the Acts or the Epistles that it was merely substituted for the seventh day, leaving the fourth commandment otherwise said in full force. Among the "necessary things" required of the Gentile converts, no observance of a "Christian Sabbath" is mentioned: an omission the more remarkable if (as is said) the obligation to observe the Jewish Sabbath was one of the "seven precepts of Noah" enjoined on "proselytes of the gate." The emancipation of Christians from the Fourth Commandment as a law is explicitly argued by the Apostle Paul. Him that is weak in the faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations. For one believeth that he may eat all things; another who is weak eateth herbs; one man esteemeth every day alike, and another esteemeth every day alike. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind—(Rom. xiv, 1-5). Where it is to be noticed that the strong Christian, who is to exercise charity and forbearance towards his weaker brother, is the Christian who understands and holds under the Gospel all distinctions of days and meats had been ordained by Moses.

That eminent and devout student and critic of the scriptures, Dean Alford, remarks on this passage as follows:

"It is an interesting question what indication is here found of the observance or non-observance of a day of worship in the apostolic times. The apostle decides nothing, but upon every basis of reading and interpretation he must have received the law which we have lived under practical conviction and experience to be a moral basis to this also, and an intimate relation to man's highest well being, personal, social, political and religious, yet this is only a deduction from experience, and in so far has no different foundation than economical and sanitary laws to which we yield obedience on the same ground, viz: that of experience and observation of their results.

In no citation of the decalogue by Christ or the Apostles is the Fourth Commandment referred to. Nowhere is a hint given that the day only was to be changed, while the obligations of the Jewish Sabbath would remain unaltered.

In no instances as already observed, is the term Sabbath applied to the day of Christian worship. Nowhere is a hint given that the Lord's day was instituted to be a memorial of the resurrection, or that the Sabbath was changed, while the obligations of the Jewish Sabbath would remain unaltered.

In no instances as already observed, is the term Sabbath applied to the day of Christian assemblies: a circumstance to which Protestants, who find their religion in the Bible, might be expected to pay some attention. The existing Evangelical usage in this particular is contrary to the uniform example of New Testament language, is of the nature of an unconscious or (as the case may be) ignorant and misleading use of a legal nature for and to christ's "Christian Sabbath" which neither Christ nor Paul ever suggested.

3. While Christ instructs us that the Jewish Sabbath was made for the Jewish man, St. Paul further teaches that the whole question of the observance or non-observance of days under the Christian dispensation is left to the individual conscience. One man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day alike. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. He that regardeth the day, regardeth it unto the Lord, and he that regardeth not the day, to the Lord he doth not regard it. As respects any such *adiophora* Christian liberty was to be left undisturbed to the decision of his own judgment. What he did conscientiously, was for him, (if it was the right thing for him to do, whether it was esteeming one day above another, or esteeming every day alike. God had accepted him and God was able to hold him up in his conscientious practice. The only wrong in the case was committed by him who, for such differences about indifferent things, ventured to judge or set at nought his brother.

I cannot but again remark on the singular fact that Evangelical Christians with whom, on all points of doctrine, the authority of St. Paul is so absolute, should shrink from the plain import of his teachings in a matter of practice. Nowhere is he more explicit. Romans does Paul more explicitly teach the Divine sovereignty and consummate wisdom and vision of all things, than he here teaches the indifferency of days under the Christian dispensation. The principle of the whole controversy is to be found in that devout belief in the perpetual obligation of the Fourth Commandment as a law, and the inestimable value of the observance alike to individual and public weal which incorrectly characterize the Anglo-Saxon Protestant Church. We have feared that if we accepted the Apostles' teaching in its full import, we should be virtually repealing a statute of the decalogue, and throwing the doors wide open to unlimited disregard of all Sabbatical institutions; whereas we are not called upon to concern ourselves with any such supposed consequences. Our Protestant canons of interpretation bind us only to an honest and fearless searching of the scriptures, and do not permit us through any principle of "accommodation" or "reserve" to attempt to save the truth of the inspired writers, or "commending the righteousness of God" by a lie.

3. The universal sentiment of the early Christian church was that the Fourth Commandment had been abrogated as a law together with the rest of the Jewish ritual to which it belonged, in order to a higher, a spiritual and universal Sabbatism in Christ. The Jews observed one day as holy by abstinence from work. To the Christian, work itself was to be worship; and every day was to be sanctified by the consecration of all his activities to God. The Jewish priesthood was done away; but only in order to their universalization in the priesthood of all believers. To the tribe of Levi succeeds the Christian Church; and so to every holy day Sabbath of one day in seven, succeeds the "Christian Sabbath" of the year. This has been illustrated in the passages already cited from the early fathers. "You Jews (says Justin Martyr), keep holy *one day* and think you are pious, neglecting and considering why that commandment was given you. The new law has ordained a perpetual Sabbath" and the author of the Apostolical constitutions says He who formerly commanded to keep holy the Sabbath by resting therein, does for the sake of meditating on His laws, has now commanded us to consider the work of creation and Providence *every day*, and (for) thanks to God." Ignatius even discards the idea of an obligation to rest from work on any day of the week. The Jewish Sabbath in his view, was a "day of idleness." "no longer even permitted under the New Dispensation." "He that would not work" by implication "on any and every day in the week—neither let him eat." If any Christians felt still disposed to pay honor to the "Sabbath," let it not be after the legal fashion—eating only food prepared the day beforehand, &c, but spiritually, and then, work first, let every friend of Christ keep the Lord's day as a festival, the queen and chief of all the days of the week. To the same effect is Barnabas already quoted.

It was corroboration of this view in the mind of the early Christians, that the Lord's day stood, not at the end of the week as a rest, but at the beginning as an introduction [illegible] It did not commemorate the close of God's creative work, but that opening of it which was typical of the new creation; that opening of it which was typical of the new creation; that opening not the national merely, but also the general REASON held at the ba e of the fourth commandment. "Sunday is the day," says Justice Martyr, "on which are held our common assemblies, because it is the first day on the day on which God, &c, when He changed darkness and matter, made the world."

The view, in short, was that Christians were not to dishonor the Sabbath, as respects its true and spiritual import, but to take all the labor they could to put the equality of sacredness with it. No one day was to be more holy to the Christian than another, because no one day was to be less holy. All days were to be consecrated, with every appropriate activity belonging to them, to the service of Christ.

This view perfectly harmonized with the whole spirit of the Gospel, which was not simply to abolish, but to abolish by fulfilling and exalting, that it was ritual and typical in the Old Testament.

4. The doctrine thus laid down by the early fathers was subject to this modification; that without any command, either in the law of Moses or the law of Christ, but by universal consent as a matter of convenience and propriety, the first day of the week was selected as the day for public Christian worship. The septenary division of time was, of course, founded on the Jewish usage: but neither was respects the day to be observed, the reasons for observing it, or the manner of the observance, in any reference whatever made to the fourth commandment. The reasons for the selection of the time were not the legal but the spiritual: light on the first day of the week from the gloom of chaos and the darkness of the sepulcher.

The observance was not as a day of mortification, but as a day of festival. There was no hesitation as to kindling a fire in Christian habitations on the first day of the week. There was no compunction as to the Sabbath day journey, or as to carrying of sticks. Tertullian has been quoted as objecting to labor on the Christian Sabbath, and as the first to have preserved the phrase which he objects to is "servile work," and from that, he says, Christians are free not only on the Sabbath but on every day of the week. Agricultural labor, marketing and all other necessary buying and selling, are as free on the Sunday as upon any other day; that amount of time only being reserved which was necessary for attendance upon public worship. In the church, Christians went forth to their ordinary occupations. The Constantinian legislation abridging this freedom occurs before the fourth century (Con. Laod, A. D. 364,) and the earliest State-decrees [illegible] were the prohibition, merely forbid military parades, theatrical shows and the sitting of courts on Sunday, but expressly preserved the right to labor in the fields. He even affirms the Lord's day to be no less the season for sowing or dressing of vines and the sowing of corn.

From this time no marked or important change in the Sabbatical usage of the church occurred till the outbreak of Puritanism in England already referred to.

ARGUMENT FROM JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN PRACTICE.

Notwithstanding all this, the sanction for a "Christian Sabbath," in the sense already enunciated, is clear and absolute. Without any command so far as appears—without any consultation or solicitation, the Christian people fell at once into the observance of the first day of the week as the day for public worship. The truth broke upon their minds simultaneously that the Fourth Commandment, like the whole Jewish ritual, had been done away with in Christ. The resurrection of Christ, the Church arose from a plane of spiritual elevation and freedom from which she looked all days as alike consecrated to the Lord, that, for the sake of the argument, the indispensable enjoyment of Christian fellowship and communion, some time must be set apart, on every day of the week, for the "assembling of ourselves together" (Heb. x, 25). But observe that the views advanced in this argument, are not those which are wholly and radically opposed as might seem at first sight, to the Jewish Sabbath. Its principle is not denied, but affirmed. It is not abolished, but fulfilled and exalted. It is not left before the hour of adjournment. There is not time to meet at length, as in the Jewish Sabbath, for the arguments in support and against the Sabbath doctrine. Sabbath is left to Christian liberty.